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# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-211  
Tuesday  
1 November 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-211

### CONTENTS

1 November 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translate from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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#### CENTRAL AFRICA

##### Gabon

New Justice Minister Appointed Without Consultation [Paris International] ..... 1

##### Rwanda

36 Dead in Attack Reportedly Launched From Zaire [Kigali Radio] ..... 1

##### Zaire

UNHCR Official on Problems in Refugee Camps [Paris International] ..... 1

#### EAST AFRICA

##### Ethiopia

Meles Inaugurates Constituent Assembly Session [Addis Ababa Radio] ..... 2

Delivers Address [Addis Ababa Radio] ..... 2

##### Somalia

Pro-Ali Mahdi Group Calls For Cease-Fire in Mogadishu [Voice of the Somali Republic] ..... 3

Ali Mahdi Stands by Reconciliation Conference Rejection [AFP] ..... 3

##### Tanzania

Influx of 'Large Numbers' of Armed Refugees Reported [Dar es Salaam Radio] ..... 3

#### REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Mbeki Announces Public Sector Restructuring [SAPA] ..... 4

Cabinet's 6-Month Performance Assessed [SOWETAN 28 Oct] ..... 5

Agreement With Iran on Storage of Crude Oil 'Close' [Johannesburg TV] ..... 7

De Klerk Accused of Blocking Amnesty [SAPA] ..... 8

Conservative Party Rejects Government Plan To Reduce Debt [SAPA] ..... 8

Eastern Cape Premier Names Provincial Director General [SAPA] ..... 8

Education Minister Denies Reports of Suffering Strokes [SAPA] ..... 8

South African Press Review for 1 Nov [THE STAR 1 Nov, etc.] ..... 9

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### Angola

Government Forces Enter Soyo, Battle UNITA Troops [Maputo Radio] .....	10
30 Kilometers From Huambo [Lisbon Radio] .....	10
UNITA Warns Government Troops to Halt Military Activities [Lisbon Radio] .....	10
MPLA Says Lusaka Accord To Be Signed [Lisbon Radio] .....	10
UNITA Representative Dubious on Peace Accord [Lisbon Radio] .....	10
Government, UNITA Initial Lusaka Protocol [Luanda Radio] .....	11
UNITA Radio Initialed Protocol [Voz do Galo Negro] .....	11
Protocol Signing, Continuing War Viewed [London International] .....	11
UN's Beye Says Peace Now in Hands of People [Luanda Radio] .....	12
Lusaka Protocol To Be Signed; Pending Cease-fire [Lisbon Radio] .....	12

### Mozambique

Officials, Media View National Elections, Election Results .....	12
CNE Estimates 90% of Registered Voters Cast Ballots [Maputo Radio] .....	12
'Sharp, Regional' Voting Differences Reported [London International] .....	12
Returns for Manica, Gaza, Maputo Announced [Maputo Radio] .....	13
Rocket Without Warhead Fired Near Hotel of Renamo Officials [SAPA] .....	13
Chissano, Frelimo Win City of Inhambane Constituency [Maputo Radio] .....	13
Election Projections Predict Frelimo Victory [Lisbon Radio] .....	14
Chissano Reportedly Rules Out Government Post for Dhlakama [Johannesburg Radio] .....	14
Radio Reports Chissano Leading in Matutuine [Maputo Radio] .....	14

## Gabon

### New Justice Minister Appointed Without Consultation

LD3110150794 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Theoretically, Gabon has had a new government since last night—in theory only, because this team has already been condemned by the opposition which has six ministries out of 26, even though it demanded one-third of the portfolios.

Furthermore, the big political names say they were not consulted by the prime minister before the government list was released. More surprising still: Some opposition leaders were reportedly not informed of their appointment as ministers. This is the case with Pierre-Louis Agondjo, the leader of the Gabonese Progress Party [PGP] who was appointed justice minister without his knowledge:

[Begin recording] [Agondjo] The prime minister did not have talks with the political parties. He consulted a few people and, as far as we, the PGP, are concerned... [Agondjo changes thought] He might have consulted the others, but the PGP was not consulted.

[Correspondent Assane Diop] Mr. Agondjo, am I to understand that the Gabonese prime minister released his government list yesterday without consulting you? He appointed you justice minister without consulting you? He decided to grant six posts to the opposition without any agreement with you?

[Agondjo] I did not agree to be justice minister. We did not discuss this at all and I read into this offhand manner a deliberate intention not to implement the agreements. This is why I cannot see myself in this government. I am going to summon my party, then the HCR [High Council of the Republic], and we shall make the necessary decisions. As far as I am concerned... [Agondjo changes thought] If my party or the HCR compels me to be a member of this government I shall obey but, as far as I am concerned, I cannot see myself in this government. [end recording]

[Announcer] That was Pierre-Louis Agondjo, leader of the PGP. The interview was conducted by Assane Diop.

## Rwanda

### 36 Dead in Attack Reportedly Launched From Zaire

EA0111100894 Kigali Radio Rwanda in French 0500 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At around 0300 on 31 October a group of criminals from Zaire attacked three families in our country near the border of Kinyanzovu

sector, Rwerere Commune, and Byahi, Rubavu Commune. The two border sectors are in the Gisenyi Prefecture.

In total, 36 people were killed in the attack by the band of criminals which fled to Zaire after their actions. [passage omitted]

As is well known, the sole aim of sabotage actions by the Interahamwe [pro-Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development militia] and former government soldiers is to discredit the Rwandan Armed Forces and the new Rwandan Government. But they would also like above all to create a climate of insecurity in our country so as to discourage the return of refugees to their country and homes. [passage omitted]

## Zaire

### UNHCR Official on Problems in Refugee Camps

LD3110201594 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The situation is out of hand in the Rwandan refugee camps near Goma, Zaire. Insecurity is rife in these camps, and nongovernmental organizations and some international organizations have threatened to leave. Ghislaine Dupont asked Kamel Morjian, the UNHCR official in charge of Africa, whether the UNHCR is considering such a decision. Kamel Morjian:

[Begin recording] [Morjian] I cannot say that the UNHCR as such will make the same decision if some measures are not taken, because we believe that we have an important responsibility. We understand the attitude of the nongovernmental organizations because we know what difficulties they face—one of them has actually already decided to leave. Others are considering making this decision, but I can assure you that we are currently having consultations with the general secretariat in New York and with the Zairean government in the first place, and we are looking into the measures which need taking to avoid this type of situation.

[Dupont] What measures would be the most effective?

[Morjian] Listen, we are considering having an international police force which could work together with the Zairean security forces in and around the camps to guarantee the security of the refugees and that of aid workers.

[Dupont] But this will also take a long time?

[Morjian] Yes, but we may not need the same conditions, we won't have the same difficulties that we had finding a military force, let us say. [end recording]



## Ethiopia

### Meles Inaugurates Constituent Assembly Session

*EA2810205894 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 28 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi noted that the session of the Constituent Assembly Congress which opened today is very significant and historic, in that it is the outcome of very dear sacrifices made by our entire people for the sake of justice and democracy. President Meles Zenawi expressed these sentiments in a keynote address to today's inaugural Constituent Assembly's session. He stressed that the session would take a special place in the history of our people's struggle, in that it would adopt the democratic constitution for which our people have been longing for centuries. Eshetu Abera has the details:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Meles] After the democratic forces won their victory after centuries of struggle, the primary tasks laid out during the transitional period were the drafting and adoption of a democratic constitution. It is a fact that a constitution can be democratic only if its contents are guided by democratic principles and its formation affirmed by a popular majority, which is justly participated in by all. [passage omitted]

[Eshetu] Concluding his address, President Meles had this to tell the members of the Constituent Assembly.

[Meles] You have unreserved powers mandated by the people to adopt a draft constitution, amend it, alter it, or even redraft it in toto, and to adopt your own new constitution. I am totally convinced that you will exercise these powers and that you will adopt a constitution which will reflect the wishes and feelings of the people you represent. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Delivers Address

*EA3110153094 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1800 GMT 28 Oct 94*

[Address by Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi to the Constituent Assembly in Addis Ababa on 28 October—live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear members of the Constituent Assembly [CA], dear guests: First of all I wish to express my heartfelt happiness that after long years of struggle and ups and downs, we have reached this historical session which will enable the country to have its own democratic constitution. During the long years of people's struggle, great sacrifices were made to abolish dictatorial rule and allow our people to lead a democratic life. The session of the Constituent Assembly, which opened today, is very significant and historic in that it is the result of very dear sacrifices made by our entire people for the sake of justice and democracy. This session will take up a special place in the history of our

people's struggle in that it will adopt a democratic constitution which our people have been longing for for centuries.

Dear members of the Constituent Assembly, you all are aware that our country had adopted and implemented various constitutions at various times.

However, the constitutions which were previously applied were either just imposed on the people without any debate by the monarchy or were used to rule the people in a completely dictatorial way. These constitutions were drafted without the participation of the people and were meant to deprive the people of their democratic rights. Because the people did not have a constitution which guaranteed their rights and welfare, they were left with no other option except to struggle against the anti-democratic system.

Soon after the democratic forces won their victory after centuries of struggle, one of the primary tasks of the transitional period was the drafting and adoption of a democratic constitution. A constitution can only be democratic if its contents are guided by democratic principles and if its formation is affirmed by a popular majority and justly implemented.

From this point of view, the constitution drafted in our country has all the basic democratic aspects which any democratic constitution may have. The drafted constitution will enable us to solve our economic and social problems and lead us on to the right path. The way in which the constitution was prepared enabled our people to take part, and widely debate and give their views. This has opened the path to any individual or organization who wants to vie for the CA elections in a legal and peaceful way. For this reason, this draft constitution which is being presented to this historical Constituent Assembly today is democratic in both its content and drafting.

Dear members of the CA assembly and guests, as the transitional government has (?promised) the main reason for [words indistinct] was to draft the constitution that will govern our country and that will be adopted by representatives of the people. The responsibility of the transitional government was to tackle its problems in a democratic way and bring the transitional period to an end.

Here we have [words indistinct] drafted constitution and started our Constituent Assembly session with representatives of the people who were elected in a free and democratic way. From this point of view, we can say that the transitional government has [word indistinct] responsibilities properly and has accomplished its job concerning the drafting and adoption of a democratic constitution. Now the remaining responsibility is yours, the representatives of the people. [passage indistinct]

## Somalia

### Pro-Ali Mahdi Group Calls For Cease-Fire in Mogadishu

*EA2810193794 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 28 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Representatives of the Somali Salvation Alliance, SSA, have earnestly called on the fraternal communities senselessly continuing to butcher one another to observe an immediate cease-fire. This is what all the people living in the capital also want. The representatives appeal to the elders and youths of these communities to realize that the days of massacre, looting and destruction are over: We are now at the stage at which people must question all their actions, a stage of reconciliation and reconstruction. The delegates further called on the fighting communities to realize that it was incumbent on them to ensure that peace and stability prevailed in the capital.

### Ali Mahdi Stands by Reconciliation Conference Rejection

*AB2910142094 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 29 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Mogadishu, Oct 29 (AFP)—The self-proclaimed "interim president" of anarchic Somalia on Saturday [29 October] stuck by a refusal to attend a conference among the country's warring factions unless it was chaired by the United Nations. Ali Mahdi Mohamed is the main rival to Somalia's leading warlord General Mohamed Farah Aidid, who has called other clan leaders to the reconciliation conference in the capital Mogadishu on Tuesday.

"This conference is unilateral. We are not ready, and we will never be, to attend any unilateral conference prepared by one group," Ali Mahdi told AFP in an interview.

The aim of the conference would be to give Somalia a government after more than three years of clan warfare accompanied by mass famine following the ouster of dictator Mohamed Siad Barre.

"We will only attend a conference held by UNOSOM (the UN Operation in Somalia)," Ali Mahdi declared. He went on to spell out the dilemma faced by the rival clans: "If we invite them, they will never accept. And if they invite us, we will never accept. Who else but UNOSOM can play this role?"

Ali Mahdi said that though he wanted a conference held at the UN headquarters in Mogadishu, he would be prepared to go to the towns of Kismayo or Baidoa or the Kenyan capital Nairobi, but he stressed that "UNOSOM has to play an important role, not only as a facilitator."

Ali Mahdi, appointed to his post by a gathering unacceptable to Aidid, whose forces ousted Barre in January

1991, heads a group of 12 factions organised on a clan basis. They are bitter rivals of supporters of Aidid, the warlord in the south of the city, who claims also to head 12 factions, though some are the same as those Ali Mahdi regards as in his camp.

Ali Mahdi said that officials in the UN mission here since 1992 should go "to the regions and find who is the legitimate chairman" mandated to represent the people in the process of giving Somalia a government. He ruled out setting up an alternative government should Aidid decide to do so, saying that if he did so "the Somali problem will deteriorate, and maybe we will go to civil war again."

Throughout the week, rival clan militias have battled each other in the south of Mogadishu with mortars and automatic weapons, according to UN military staff who were unable to give casualty figures.

The UN Security Council's current president Colin Keating, of New Zealand, warned on a visit here Thursday that international aid would continue only if the clans in the Horn of Africa nation agree to reconcile. If that happened, he told a press conference in Mogadishu, the 16,000 UN troops here would remain till the end of March next year, and reconstruction aid would continue beyond that date.

The current UNOSOM mandate expires on Monday. The Security Council must endorse continuation of the mission until 31 March, already the target date for their pull-out. It is expected to vote next week.

## Tanzania

### Influx of 'Large Numbers' of Armed Refugees Reported

*EA2810204594 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 1900 GMT 28 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The security situation in Karagwe District, Kagera Region reportedly remains worrisome because of the entry of large numbers of armed Rwandan refugees. The acting Kagera regional police commander, Ndugu Simon Mapunda, briefed President Mwinyi on this in Karagwe, while reporting that a number of weapons had been seized from the refugees. President Mwinyi, who inspected the weapons at the Karagwe police station, was also briefed on police searches for arms, which had largely been unsuccessful. The police commander gave the reasons for the failure as being the large numbers of refugees and inadequate logistics for the operations.

It is believed that many refugees still hold weapons in their camps, thus rendering searches for them by a small number of policemen very difficult.

President Mwinyi ended his two-day tour of the refugee camps in Kagera region today.

**Mbeki Announces Public Sector Restructuring***MB3010103694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0934  
GMT 30 Oct 94*

[Statement issued by acting President and Deputy President Thabo Mbeki on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 30 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Following an initiative by the president, the cabinet has approved a major campaign to transform the public sector into a leaner and more effective catalyst of reconstruction, development and sustainable economic growth.

This campaign signals a bold and imaginative shift in the government's approach to the role of the public sector in its contribution to the reconstruction and development of South Africa.

The transformation campaign centres on six interrelated programmes. The first is a "belt-tightening" exercise that will set the trend for a national ethic of thrift by cutting unnecessary expenditure and putting state assets to more productive use. The president, his two executive deputy presidents and cabinet ministers agreed unanimously this week to initiate this programme by accepting with immediate effect substantial cuts in executive salaries and fixed limits on future salary increases. (see annexure). Parliamentarians and other political office-bearers will also be asked to consider salary sacrifices after the commission on the remuneration of office-bearers has reported its findings. Other austerity measures have been proposed and the details of their implementation are under consideration and will be announced in due course.

The "belt-tightening" programme will be implemented within a broader framework of programmes aimed at transforming all levels of the public sector. The public service will be actively involved in identifying areas of increased efficiency. **These programmes are:**

*Reprioritisation of Expenditure for the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP):*

This process was initiated in the 1994-95 budget when government departments were asked to cut their budgets by approximately 4 percent to fund an initial allocation of R2.5 billion [rands] to the RDP. In addition to the R2.5 billion added to the RDP fund—which will itself have a very substantial effect on reprioritisation—cabinet approved a more detailed work programme which will combine a short-term with a longer term strategy. All departments and the provinces will embark on reprioritisation exercises and the immediate successes achieved will be reflected in the 1995-96 budget. At the same time, the longer term strategy will be completed by July 1995 for incorporation into the 1995/96 and subsequent budgets.

The reprioritisation of expenditure is a complex and painful process which will influence all levels of the public sector. It will require a redeployment of personnel

and resources which, over a period of time, will increase the overall efficiency of the public sector and release new resources to attain RDP objectives.

*A Fundamental Restructuring of the Public Service:*

At the heart of the public sector is the public service. Reprioritisation cannot be achieved without changes in the public service. Public service remuneration currently constitutes 54 percent of current expenditure, excluding interest of government debt. Government consumption expenditure, or recurrent expenditure, of which public remuneration is the main item, constitutes 21 percent of GDP, a comparatively high figure for growing economies. Changes will have to comply with the interim constitution which requires that the public service has to become more representative whilst providing job security for the existing public service. Thus, redeployment and attribution will have to be the main contributors to change in the public service. By keeping its recurrent expenditure constant in real terms, the government should be able to reduce this expenditure from 21 percent of GDP to 17 percent over five years.

In restructuring the public service, the government has to acknowledge genuine problems in the collective bargaining system: low basic wages, high wage differentials, excessively complex grading and wage categorisation and poor managerial authority, capacity and accountability. To deal with this complex issue, cabinet has agreed to a new strategy to deal with the restructuring of the public service. This strategy will commence in the current negotiations with public service trade unions and entails a more complex and consultative wage offer.

*Reorganisation of State Assets and Enterprises:*

The government will consider full and partial privatisation of state assets and enterprises where appropriate to release funds for the reduction of debt and for use in the RDP fund. Privatisation could also facilitate empowerment of disadvantaged sectors. This programme will focus on an overall evaluation to ensure that state assets are used as productively as possible and that their activities are in line with RDP objectives. This evaluation will also focus on development agencies and their role in the new intergovernmental structure.

*Building New Intergovernmental Relations:*

Currently, the Department of Constitutional, Provincial and Local Government Affairs, along with the Public Service Administration, the Departments of Finance, State Expenditure and other departments, are co-ordinating the complex process of establishing a new form and structure for the state, its constituent tiers of authority and responsibility and the relationship between them. This programme is a critical component of the campaign and will ensure that it reaches all levels of the public sector—national, provincial and local.

Certain fundamental campaigns around user charges, local government financing, housing and infrastructure



are related to provincial and local government and the work being done on these campaigns in the various intergovernmental forums should also be seen as programmes contributing to the transformation campaign.

#### Developing an Internal Monitoring Capacity for the Above Programmes:

If the campaign is to succeed, it must be closely monitored and evaluated in terms of its stated objectives. This will be done through reports prepared on the overall RDP and ongoing internal performance audits which will improve the working of the public sector but will in no way replace the external audit of performance established by the Auditor-General's Office.

Certain aspects of the campaign will have immediate effect while others will be implemented in the 1995-96 budget. All the mechanisms necessary to implement the programmes must be in place by July 1995 for integration into the 1996-97 budget. The campaign will require longer term planning processes than in the past. Regular progress reports will be submitted to the Treasury Committee and cabinet.

This campaign underscores the government's firm belief that fiscal discipline is a crucial prerequisite for the success of the RDP and for sustainable economic growth. It is thus of critical importance that the transformation is achieved with limited resources and within a viable financing strategy that controls inflation, contains debt and interest payments and does not exacerbate balance of payments constraints to growth. This will be part of a comprehensive economic vision which is now being prepared for cabinet's consideration.

#### Summary

The approach adopted by cabinet is characterised by a number of features:

- The determination to approach the state's contribution to the overall objectives of the RDP in a comprehensive, coherent and holistic manner, rather than as a piece-meal approach.
- The determination to spearhead this transformation campaign by setting a clear, unambiguous and generous example, from the very highest echelons of South Africa's political systems, against which other levels of the public service, the private sector and other components of civil society can compare.
- The determination to effect a transparent, step-by-step approach to transforming the public service.
- A programmatic approach which provides an unprecedented delineation of objectives, responsibilities and time-frames for the accomplishment of objectives.
- A programmatic approach which provides an unprecedented delineation of objectives, responsibilities and time-frames for the accomplishment of objectives.

- A macro-strategy whose short- and long-term components are in synchrony, not disharmony.
- Realistic, rather than unrealisable time-frames for the achievement of interim, medium-term and long-term objectives.
- Unanimity among cabinet members in the need to transform the public sector's capacity to contribute to economic development.

#### Annexure

Executive Salaries—Proposed Cuts			
	Basic salary per annum (rands)	Proposed percent cut	New salary
State president	575,000	20	460,000
Deputy presidents	500,000	20	400,000
Cabinet ministers, premiers	392,000	10	352,800
Speaker (N.A. [National Assembly]), pres. (Senate), chair (C.A. [Constitutional Assembly]) Deputy ministers	310,000	7.5	286,750
Members of executive councils, speaker of a provincial legislature Dep. chairperson (C.A.)	252,000	5	239,400 speaker (N.A.);
Dept. Dep. Pres. (Sen.) Dep. speaker (Prov. Leg.)	232,000	5	20,400
Chief whip (maj. party), chair (Sel. Com. Pub Acts (N.A.) Chair (any committee of any legislature, any standing committee), chief whip (lrgst. min. party), chair (sel. comm. pub. accts. in prov. leg.)	209,000	2.5	203,775

#### Cabinet's 6-Month Performance Assessed

MB2910091294 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English  
28 Oct 94 pp 20-21

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Six months or 180 days ago today, millions of South Africans were standing in long queues waiting to cast their votes for a new dispensation.

As it is exam time, SOWETAN takes a look at the report card of the men and women who head the new Government, giving them marks for work done well and denying those who have blotted their copy books. On a scale of 1 to 10, read the assessment of our Cabinet ministers by SOWETAN's Political Correspondents Ismail Lagardien and Themba Molefe:

NELSON MANDELA: President Mandela has one big problem: He tries to please everyone. For this we ought



to punish him and give him six because of the adverse effects this has had on his health.

On another level, his obsession with compromise and consensus is cause for concern. However, anyone will agree, compromise is not always the right decision and consensus is often based on the lowest common denominator. But what will South Africa do without Mandela? He gets a nine.

**THABO MBEKI:** Deputy President Mbeki had a point to make about the press in South Africa but didn't quite make it. Instead he invoked the chagrin of the media. Mbeki apparently has a problem with his diary, or those who keep it for him. Similarly he has invoked the displeasure of his host or rendezvous in general. Mbeki gets a five.

**F.W. DE KLERK:** Deputy President De Klerk's greatest gift is his oratory skills. There is nobody to compete with him in this area. De Klerk has, almost without fail, inferred each time he has spoken in public in South Africa and abroad that the black majority Government was incapable of handling the economy. He could yet prove to be the weak link in the Government of National Unity. De Klerk gets a four.

**CHIEF MANGOSUTHU BUTHELEZI:** Minister of Home Affairs. As a Cabinet Minister, strictly within the parameters of his portfolio, Buthelezi has been remarkably solid, thorough and approachable. He has convincingly explained his position on illegal aliens, for instance. Barring his recent SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] fiasco and his regular regionalist utterances that mar his national cabinet standing, his performance as a Cabinet minister is rated an eight.

**DULLAH OMAR:** Justice Minister. For all intents and purposes, Omar is doing well as Justice Minister. But the minister has yet to convince anyone that he deems forced removals and the crime of apartheid in the same manner as he does alleged human rights violations against the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing]. Omar gets a seven.

**SYDNEY MUFAMADI:** Minister for Safety and Security. Mufamadi needs the skills of an alchemist. To convert the South African Police [SAP] into the South African Police Service [SAPS] is not as simple as it may seem. But he's handled it precociously and has proven that to be too big for your boots is not always a bad thing. Not when you're dealing with the SAP, or is it SAPS.... Mufamadi gets a nine.

**PALLO JORDAN:** Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting. Jordan, the quiet one, made his greatest impression when early during his tenure he said history showed that governments were not to be trusted with broadcasting. Jordan, however, seems to have disappeared down a long telephone cable: Come back Pallo. He gets a seven.

**DEREK HANEKOM:** Minister of Land Affairs. Hanekom has been going about his portfolio with a near

perfect blend of passion and reason—given the high level of emotion surrounding the land question. Hanekom has accumulated sand under his ministerial fingernails. He acted incisively in the KwaZulu land transfer rumpus and so too with the recent Lebowa land sale. Hanekom deserves nine, maybe even a perfect 10.

**TITO MBOWENI:** Minister of Labour. During his tenure Mboweni has thus far only upset those bow-tied chaps in riding breeches and groggy corpuscles on their cheeks, the equestrian class. His response to the truckers' crisis was handled in a superlative way. All round, Mboweni has worked quietly but diligently. He gets a solid nine.

**JOE SLOVO:** Housing Minister. After a shaky start, what with the friction and double speak in the ANC about housing promises and lies, Slovo has come around reliably. His problem has been to rein in the aspirations of the regional housing ministers. Slovo gets an eight.

**JOE MODISE:** Minister of Defence. It might be easier to comment on the work of Modise's deputy, Ronnie Kasrils. Modise has bumbled through the past six months with the grace of an ox. His attempt to muzzle the WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN; the perennial problem with integration...Muzzle Modise resonates a lot better. Modise gets four.

**NKOSAZANA ZUMA:** Minister of Health. Zuma has her priorities right. Her approach has been a perfect blend of stark professionalism with compassion. Her position on AIDS is commendable. Zuma gets nine.

**JAY NAIDOO:** Minister Without Portfolio. Probably the most important member of the Cabinet, he has to oversee the attack on poverty and has been bold against township rent boycotts. Naidoo has so far steered the RDP [Reconstruction and Development Program] to being a visible instrument of renewal, rather than an African National Congress rallying document. For now, he gets an eight.

**KADER ASMAL:** Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry. This ministry has, under Asmal, taken on its deserved prominent role in tackling a basic problem of South Africa—access to water by the majority. Also, Asmal does not cringe from speaking his mind "for the people." He gets nine.

**TREVOR MANUEL:** Minister of Trade and Industry. His post is one of the most difficult in the Cabinet—to woo foreign investment to South Africa in the face of dithering potential international business partners. Manuel is indeed among the cream of the crop in Mandela's Cabinet as his stature continues to grow both at home and abroad. He deserves a 10.

**ALFRED NZO:** Minister of Foreign Affairs. His subdued appearance belies his political acumen, but is Nzo's wealth of experience—as ANC secretary-general during the years of exile—with Africa and Europe that probably made for his appointment. Nzo has yet to be visible—and audible—if Foreign Affairs has to make a mark, especially as it is a "public relations" outfit for the

fledgling South Africa. Important is that a distinction has yet to surface: Who runs the Ministry—is it Deputy President Thabo Mbeki as ANC head of international affairs or Minister Nzo? He gets two.

**STEVE TSHWETE:** Minister of Sports and Recreation Tshwete has lived up to his pre-election reputation of helping South Africa out of isolation and ensuring that sports be seen to be truly nonracial. Also, he has made a mark in the international sports fraternity and if indeed South Africa does host the Olympics in 2004, it will be thanks to his effort. However, "Mr. Fixit" was told to concentrate on politics by soccer administrators. Tshwete gets four.

**PIK BOTHA:** Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs Botha has taken graciously to his new job after being the world's longest-serving foreign minister in the past order. In this new posting Botha has been doing his job. Parliament is expected to pilot during the current session an Electricity Amendment Bill to establish a national regulator. Cabinet has already approved a new dispensation to give power to 2.5 million homes in the next five years. Early this month Botha announced innovative changes to the petrol pricing system in which the fuel price would be determined bi-monthly and through the involvement of all "stake holders." He has been lauded for introducing transparency in the system. Botha gets five.

**ROELF MEYER:** Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Meyer has taken up his Cabinet post with little fanfare. Nothing dramatic, as was widely expected, has emerged yet from this office which deals with South Africa's new nine power-hungry provinces. The Ministry also has to design the framework for local government elections planned for late next year. Roelf gets a three.

**MAC MAHARAJ:** Minister of Transport Maharaj was known as a firebrand yet charismatic ANC activist and strategist. His skills would hopefully convince the turbulent taxi industry to put its house in order. More has yet to be done, Mac, take six.

**BEN NGUBANE:** Minister of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology Ngubane got into Parliament on the Inkatha Freedom Party ticket and took to his job in the true spirit demanded of politicians in a coalition government—with quiet dignity. In the face of embarrassing invasions of television studios Minister Ngubane held his peace and watched from the gallery. Even his earlier fights with Deputy Minister Winnie Mandela were quietly resolved. Good going, Doc, and here are eight points.

**ZOLA SKWEYIYA:** Minister of Public Service and Administration. The integration process in the civil service has hardly kicked off. In the former TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states and "self-governing states" government administrations have not yet become integral parts of provincial governments. And tensions are simmering. In spite of inheriting a civil service fraught with apartheid's ills, Skweyiya

piloted a new Public Service Act which replaced that of the former central and homeland governments completely. The new law also paved the way for workers to have uniform terms of employment. Skweyiya, who has inherited a monster, deserves seven points.

**STELLA SIGCAU:** Minister of Public Enterprises. This department has the task of running the giant Eskom [Electricity Supply Commission] and transport company Transnet, among major other public enterprises. It has a special role to play in rebuilding and reconditioning the economy. Since June and the Minister has not said (or done) anything else until this week when she said the electrification of 300,000 homes would now begin. She gets one point.

**JEFF RADEBE:** Minister of Public Works. The Department of Public Works and its head, both of whom are so crucial in the job creation sphere of the RDP, but have not been visible at all, get one point.

**DAWIE DE VILLIERS:** Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism. He is quietly working on. He expected a bigger job and his disappointment seems to be affecting his performance. Dawie gets one.

**CHRIS LIEBENBERG:** Minister of Finance. This Minister, who it is alleged, is a nonpolitical party appointee, deserves an ear. He is only a month in this crucial office after Derek Keys chickened out. He has noted that fiscal discipline must be strictly adhered to and South Africa be made investor-friendly. He has pointed out that personal income tax must come down. Just for that the minister deserves a nine.

**ABIE WILLIAMS:** Minister for Welfare and Population Development. Next to his dynamic deputy, Sankie Nkondo, Williams is about as exciting as a pole. Williams, because of his portfolio, makes all the right noises and all the right sounds, but where's the substance, one is tempted to ask. He gets a three.

**KRAAI VAN NIEKERK:** Minister of Agriculture Kraai acted kwaai with the farmers recently, for which he gets lots of points. "You must be careful not to paint yourselves into a corner. 'Never' should not be a word in your vocabulary. If you don't negotiate you can lose your whole case and soon you will find yourself irrelevant," he told the South African Agricultural Union. He gets seven, on the condition that he sustains the position he assumed against the belligerent farmers.

#### **Agreement With Iran on Storage of Crude Oil 'Close'**

*MB0111082694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] South Africa and Iran are close to an agreement on the storage of millions of barrels of Iranian crude oil at Saldanha Bay on the west coast. The network of underground caverns were used during the apartheid years as a petroleum reserve.

The MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY reports from Nicosia that the agreement will also allow Iran to respond better to short-term price fluctuations in Latin America and Western Europe, which are closer to South Africa than to Iran. Iran has become South Africa's leading oil supplier, providing more than 60 percent of its import requirements.

#### **De Klerk Accused of Blocking Amnesty**

*MB2810185794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1727 GMT 28 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 28 SAPA—Deputy President F. W. de Klerk is blocking the release of about 250 prisoners recommended for amnesty. Department of Justice Amnesty Advisory Committee Chairman Brian Currin claimed in a statement on Friday [28 October]. He said a convention had developed "in the spirit of national unity" whereby any presidential authorisations required the signature of the country's three top office bearers: President Nelson Mandela, Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Mr. De Klerk.

Mr. Currin said his committee had in the past five months scrutinised about 1,200 applications for amnesty or indemnity and had recommended about 250.

"In developing criteria for the granting of amnesties and indemnities we took into account precedents set by the previous president, Mr. De Klerk. As a committee we are not proud of some of the recommendations we sent to President Mandela. However, we motivated our recommendations with reference to indemnities and amnesties authorised by Mr. De Klerk.

"To date a mere 19 releases have been authorised by President Mandela following my committee's recommendations. I and my committee are under tremendous pressure from applicants and their families regarding the outcome of their applications. At this very moment a hunger strike is being planned.

"In my attempts to ascertain the reasons for the inordinate delays in acting upon my committee's recommendations, I learnt today (Friday) that Deputy President De Klerk is refusing to add his signature to those of President Mandela and Deputy President Mbeki.

"Bearing in mind amnesties and indemnities granted by Mr. De Klerk when he was state president, I question his political motives in refusing to co-sign the releases and amnesties," Mr. Currin said.

Mr. De Klerk could not be reached for comment.

#### **Conservative Party Rejects Government Plan To Reduce Debt**

*MB3110214594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2128 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pretoria Oct 31 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] on Monday [31 October]

rejected the government's six-point plan to reduce the state's debt as "hopelessly insufficient."

"If the government really wanted to reduce its enormous debt it should begin by rectifying the fundamental shortcomings in state administration," CP spokesman Daan Nolte said in a statement in Pretoria. He said the country was afflicted by strikes, low productivity, rising lawlessness and continuous rent and service boycotts. "In these circumstances there is no hope that investor confidence will return," Mr. Nolte said the economy would keep on declining as long as the "African National Congress government" continued to apply socialist and communist economic policies.

#### **Eastern Cape Premier Names Provincial Director General**

*MB0111093594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0622 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bisho Oct 31 SAPA—Deputy director-general of the National Department of Constitutional and Provincial Affairs, Thozamile Botha, was on Monday [31 October] named Director-General of the Eastern Cape.

Premier Raymond Mhlaba told a news conference in Bisho Mr. Botha would take up his post in the first week of January. Until then acting Director-General Sintu Mpambani would continue with his duties.

Mr. Mhlaba said Mr. Botha had been selected from 92 applicants. "I wish to congratulate Mr. Botha on his appointment and thank Mr. Mpambani for the sacrifices he has made since he was appointed to act," he said.

In a further announcement, Mr. Mhlaba named the five members of the provincial Public Service Commission: Mr. Hofmeyr Mabandla Tsengiwe (chairman), Mr. Ian Martin Weir, Mrs. Zanele Makina, Mr. Fezile Theophius Mavuso and Mr. Mzwandile Msoki. Their appointments take immediate effect.

#### **Education Minister Denies Reports of Suffering Strokes**

*MB3110211094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2050 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 31 SAPA—Reports that Education Minister Prof Sibusiso Bengu recently suffered three strokes were untrue, he announced on Monday. The reports had been based on conjecture, not fact, he said. "Even if I was a buffalo I could not have gone through three strokes in four months."

His recent collapse in Geneva was probably linked to an infection he picked up on a visit to Kenya. "I did not at all collapse from hard work," he said. "I have recovered from the illness I had recently. I feel fine and I have not missed a day of work since August."



**South African Press Review for 1 Nov**

MB0111125494

[Editorial Report]

**THE STAR**

**Praise for Government 'Thrift' Ethic**—"Bearing in mind that the ANC was once committed to transferring ownership of mines, banks and 'monopoly industry' to 'the people', the shift away from nationalisation to privatisation is profoundly important," declares a page 14 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 November. To recognize that privatizing state assets ranging from the Electricity Supply Commission to South African Airways "can facilitate empowerment of the disadvantaged, rather than further enrichment of the already wealthy, reflects a revolutionary change in ANC thinking. The editorial also notes the government's plans to reduce "the huge amount of money spent on the public service" which will "not be easy to fulfill, given the guarantees against retrenchment previously made to public servants." Nevertheless, the government should be "applauded and encouraged in its quest for a 'national ethic of thrift'."

**Plan To Revamp Labor Legislation**—A second editorial on the same page finds the government's proposals to revamp labor legislation "a breath of fresh air to our traditionally adversarial industrial relations." On the shopfloor the proposals "seek to promote good labour/management relations through workplace forums which will address immediate, day-to-day issues such as health, safety and company restructuring." It is also envisaged that the role of third parties in resolving industrial disputes be enhanced. This plan seeks to keep government intervention "to a minimum," and should also "discourage the growing perception in some quarters that disputes get resolved only after intervention by MP's or Ministers, or by illegal actions such as hostage-taking or blocking roads. Such ideas need to be sat upon hard."

**BUSINESS DAY**

**Labor Relations Policy**—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 November in a page 16 editorial says likely amendments to the Labor Relations Act "show promise," though "some lurking dangers still need to be addressed." The approach "should be to facilitate and even encourage more co-operative relationships between management and labour, while leaving the system sufficiently flexible to accommodate

the efficiencies which economic development and international competition require." Enhancing the use of mediation to resolve industrial disputes, as proposed by the Labor Ministry, "is a creative manifestation of this approach." "Less clear at this stage is the leeway to be given to small and emerging businesses, which cannot be expected to compete on exactly the same terms as larger, established competitors. So if the Minister is to continue to have the power to extend industrial council agreements to non-parties, the conditions upon which this should be permitted need to be carefully spelled out."

**BEELD**

**Government Learning To Say No**—"The government is nearing its first half-year in power," writes columnist Willie Kuhn in his 'Political Beeld' column on page 10 of Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 28 October. An interim report would show that "one of the most important lessons the government has learned in these six months is to say no. No to demands for money, no to political blackmail, no to the easy life where no one works, no to creeping socialism which would impoverish the country, and to the breakdown of law and order...Of course, the government was initially reluctant to take action against ANC supporters," but "a modern state cannot survive in a vacuum of inactivity. The demand for decisions to be taken was overwhelming." "Perhaps the most important event in the life of this young government was the realization that money is a limited resource; there are just so many drops of blood even in a stone."

**Warning Against Black, White Racism**—An editorial on page 10 of BEELD says that with the end of the trial in which three young men were sentenced for "the gruesome racial murder" of American Fulbright student, Amy Biehl, "we had hoped that one of the most tragic examples of the consequences of racial hatred in South Africa would only remain a memory. We were shocked to learn that her murderers had hardly been driven to prison when blacks once again shouted the repulsive slogan, One Settler, One Bullet, on the steps of the courthouse. It is beyond reason that in certain sectors of the black community people continue this incitement of blacks against whites. There is a great responsibility on the shoulders of all black leaders to educate their followers urgently." "Blacks who continue to believe that violence and barbaric murders are the solution to their problems in a new South Africa cannot be tolerated. This country cannot afford another Amy Biehl. Black racists must be rejected by their own people, just as the majority of whites no longer tolerate racism."



**Angola****Government Forces Enter Soyo, Battle UNITA Troops***MB3110141994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Diplomatic sources said today that the Angolan Armed Forces already have entered the petroleum town of Soyo where fierce clashes are under way with National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers. The sources said the takeover of the strategic northern Angola coastal town has not been confirmed yet by official military sources. Civilians who fled the area said in Cabinda Angolan Armed Forces Navy commandos disembarked in Soyo and are assisting the Angolan Army.

**30 Kilometers From Huambo***LD3110213994 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2100 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Lusaka Protocol is probably being signed at the moment. At about 2000 hours Lisbon time, a meeting of the leaderships of both sides ended with an agreement over formal details. This happened after UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] accepted the last sticking point: That Savimbi's security be discussed within 15 days.

Despite all the optimism in Lusaka, the Angolan Army is carrying out a military offensive against Huambo. In statements to Radio France, General Gato, the head of UNITA's external relations, said that Luanda's troops were at the moment 30 km from Huambo city.

[Begin Gato recording] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and the international community now have a choice between a peace accord, which has been discussed and negotiated for a long time and now has been practically concluded, or to take Huambo through force, through violence.

Huambo is currently under pressure on four fronts. The MPLA, before Beye's arrival, was in Ukuma and today it is a few kilometers from Caala, I can say we are 30 km from Huambo. [end recording]

**UNITA Warns Government Troops to Halt Military Activities***LD011154094 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1500 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has warned that the Lusaka protocol initialled last night in the Zambian capital will only be implemented if government troops halt all offensive military activities against Huambo and Soyo. The statement was read in Huambo by a UNITA leader Paulo de la Cumba to a number of UNITA civilians, military personnel and church representatives.

UNITA stressed that the two sides made a commitment to peace and national reconciliation in Lusaka.

After reading the statement, the UNITA leader added that between 1100 and 1300 today there had been a deterioration in the military situation in the country.

**MPLA Says Lusaka Accord To Be Signed***LD3110202794 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 2000 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The peace protocol for Angola is to be signed in an hour's time [2100 GMT], according to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] secretary general. Lopo do Nascimento spoke to Linda Brandao.

[Begin recording] [Nascimento] The information we have is that at 2200 hours the protocol will be initialled. We hope there will be no last minute hitch, I do not think there will be this time.

[Brandao] Do you think everything is now on the right track for peace in Angola?

[Nascimento] I would not say that everything is on the right track definitively, but I think that if it is observed—unlike the Bicesse Accord, unfortunately—if it is observed and if its implementation is taken seriously I think that together with what was agreed in Bicesse, this accord could constitute a step toward peace. [end recording]

**UNITA Representative Dubious on Peace Accord***LD3110224794 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[Italicized passages recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At 2159 Lisbon time the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Angolan government delegations initialled the Lusaka protocol. The agreement was reached only one hour before the UN Security Council deadline expired. UNITA agreed to discuss the controversial point regarding Savimbi's security within 15 days. Mario Ribeiro reports.

[Ribeiro] The first step for peace in Angola has been taken. It was a brief ceremony in which the UNITA delegation, the Angolan government delegation, and the UN special representative, Alioune Beye, finally initialled the long-awaited Lusaka protocol. Alves Antonio of Angolan National Radio tells us about this event.

[Antonio] *It has been formally initialled but there will be an extension of this ceremony tomorrow. All the points of the agenda were naturally discussed, hence the initialling of the protocol. It was a brief ceremony lasting about 30 minutes.*

[Ribeiro] [Passage omitted] The government has already reacted to the initialling of the protocol. Franca N'dalo,

an aide to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, says the initialling of the document has been confirmed.

[N'dalo] *According to plans, the protocol should be initialled before the end of October. So before midnight the Lusaka protocol will be initialled.*

[Ribeiro] [Passage omitted] In Geneva the UNITA representative, Alcide Sakala, was cautious; he said peace is only on paper, on the ground the situation is quite different.

[Sakala] *I did not want to be very optimistic. We think UNITA made all possible concessions to ensure the process moved forward. Its success depends only on the position of the government. How can you talk of peace if the other side is not interested in peace? They use mercenaries, they buy war materiel, at the moment there is a bellicose speech—it all depends on the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]. If the MPLA wants peace we will make peace, if it wants war we will also make war.*

#### **Government, UNITA Initial Lusaka Protocol**

*MB3110222894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 2215 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Lusaka Protocol was initialed in Lusaka this evening. Fernando Faustino Muteka signed for the government and Eugenio Manuvakola for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Mediator Alioune Blondin Beye signed on behalf of the United Nations. Distinguished officials, including members of the Zambian Government and the diplomatic corps, attended the ceremony. Another ceremony will take place at the Mulungushi International Conference Center on 1 November, during which the government delegation is scheduled to issue a declaration on the Lusaka Protocol's signing.

#### **UNITA Radio Initialed Protocol**

*MB0111065794 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Official sources have announced that—at long last—the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and the Luanda Government initialed the Lusaka Protocol in the Zambian capital yesterday.

The Lusaka Protocol was initialed last night when General Eugenio Manuvakola, on behalf of UNITA; Faustino Muteka, on behalf of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT]; and Alioune Blondin Beye, on behalf of the United Nations took up their pens to confirm that Angola's warring factions now have the foundations on which to build peace.

Zambian Government officials and other figures attended the ceremony. The final stage of the ceremony will take place in Lusaka today. For all intents and purposes, it is now up to the MPLA-PT government in Luanda, which continues to insist on war, to show that it is committed to peace, so that the people will believe in the peace now being built in the Zambian capital.

It is worth noting, however, that the initialing of the Lusaka Protocol does not mean that the war is over.

#### **Protocol Signing, Continuing War Viewed**

*MB0111065194 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[From the "Network Africa" program presented by Michael Yeats]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] So, finally, after a year of foot-dragging, the warring parties in Angola have put their initials to a peace agreement in Lusaka. The agreement in principle commits the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] to a cease-fire, followed by a formal signing of the document in 15 days' time. But, with fighting still raging, the [word indistinct] and general skepticism over the UN's ability or willingness to support the peace, there are fears that any new accord is bound to be extremely fragile. Our correspondent in Angola, Chris Simpson, has been following the Lusaka talks closely, and on the line, I asked him how significant this development was.

[Begin recording] [Simpson] Well, it supposedly marks the end of the Lusaka process—that is, 11 months of very intensive negotiations, of a lot of ups and downs. I think one has to say from Luanda, skepticism aside, you have to applaud, though, the mediators in particular for staying with it, and Alioune Blondin Beye, as UN special representative, has shown tremendous tenacity in keeping the two sides at the table. He has worked through the agenda very solidly, and, at least in terms of what is down on paper, this substantially cannot be ignored. But one also has to say that, from Angola, no one here thinks the war is going to finish tomorrow, and there is an awful lot of skepticism about the difficulties which will arise once it comes to implementing the Lusaka accord.

[Yeats] They have put their initials to this, but they have got to formally sign the document in 15 days. What is the reason for that delay?

[Simpson] Well, I think that one thing that is absolutely critical is that the United Nations hopes to convene a meeting of the chiefs of staff—that is, General Joao de Matos from the government's side and Gen. Ben Ben from UNITA. They are meant to be coming to Lusaka and agreeing on the arrangements for a cease-fire. It is hoped that hostilities will die down inside the country, and then we can have a high-profile signing ceremony

with President dos Santos and UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi coming to Lusaka with television cameras, international statesmen as guests, and so forth and so on.

[Yeats] Well, back home, we have heard that fighting, if anything, has actually intensified in recent weeks and days, and there are rumors that the government forces have apparently seized a key center at Soyo over the weekend and are apparently advancing on the UNITA stronghold in Huambo. So, what is your interpretation of these events?

[Simpson] Well [words indistinct] in Luanda have heard it for a long time that the government has steadily gained the upper hand in this conflict. It is a very different military situation from the one one saw a year ago or 15 months ago. I think it is also worth saying....[pauses] I mean, one is always very wary about grand theories in this war, about the government sweeping all before it. The war looks extremely messy. It is a message we have had to relay time and time again from Luanda. There is a lot of confusion about the situation and UNITA retains a tremendous capacity to disrupt, to destabilize, and it remains a very effective guerrilla outfit. [passage omitted]

#### UN's Beye Says Peace Now in Hands of People

*MB0111090994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye was a happy man yesterday that the Lusaka Protocol had been initialed. In an interview he with the Portuguese Broadcasting Corporation [Radio Difusao Portuguesa] yesterday, the UN special representative said peace is now in the hands of the Angolan people.

[Begin Beye recording, in French fading into Portuguese translation] The accord will be signed in Lusaka on 15 November. It will be signed by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader. The cease-fire is supposed to come into effect 48 hours after the peace accord has been signed, so it should happen on 17 November. Peace is now in the hands of the Angolan people themselves. I am optimistic, but I am not naive. [end recording]

#### Lusaka Protocol To Be Signed; Pending Cease-fire

*LD0111095494 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Lusaka protocol will be signed 15 November. Last night UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the government initialed the accord. The Lusaka accord is the third, after Bicesse and Alvor. UN representative Alioune Blondin Beye spoke to our correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French, with superimposed translation] Tonight we concluded the Lusaka talks with all the points on the agenda.

[Correspondent] What about Savimbi's political status?

[Beye] That is part of a document which includes matters described as management of the state.

[Correspondent] When will the accord be signed?

[Beye] The accord will be signed on Tuesday, 15 November, and the cease-fire will come into force 48 hours later. [end recording]

### Mozambique

#### Officials, Media View National Elections, Election Results

##### CNE Estimates 90% of Registered Voters Cast Ballots

*MB3110132894 Maputo Voz da Renamo in Portuguese 1100 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Vote counting began early yesterday morning, shortly after the close of the voting process. The National Elections Commission [CNE] has estimated that at least 90 percent of the 6.4 million registered voters turned out at the polling stations to cast their ballots.

##### 'Sharp, Regional' Voting Differences Reported

*MB3110185294 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Unofficial results are trickling in from the elections in Mozambique which ended on Saturday [29 October]. Vote counting is now in its second day, and the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] leader, Joaquim Chissano, must be hoping to get a majority of votes in the presidential race in order to avoid a runoff with Afonso Dhlakama. With the latest from the counts, Barnaby Philips reports now from Maputo.

[Begin Philips recording] On the basis of the few results which have reached Maputo, it is clear that sharp, regional differences are emerging. As had been expected, President Joaquim Chissano and the ruling Frelimo Party are doing very well in the capital, Maputo, and in neighboring southern provinces. In many polling stations in Maputo, the president took between 80 and 90 percent of the vote, but Afonso Dhlakama and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] are performing strongly in the central provinces of Sofala and Manica, and are favored to emerge the largest party in both provinces. International observers and diplomats were very cautiously tonight estimating that President Chissano would take between 50 and 60 percent of the presidential vote, but they emphasized that the Frelimo Party is not doing so well. In many places it is taking between 5- and 10-percent fewer votes than President



Chissano. A strong Renamo presence in Parliament now looks likely, which may explain why Afonso Dhlakama was in high spirits when he met foreign journalists in Maputo this evening. [end recording]

Meanwhile, our colleague Dan Isaacs is at the other end of Mozambique in Pemba, capital of the northernmost province of Cabo Delgado. On the line Alice Martin asked him how things were going there.

[Begin Isaacs recording] Well, what I have been hearing from observers who have been travelling the region and from what I have seen myself in the city, it has all been going remarkably smoothly. I have been hearing of a few very minor problems of getting ballots in and out of the most rural districts, but all in all, like it sounds, over the rest of the country things are going extremely smoothly both in the vote and the count. [end recording] [passage omitted]

#### **Returns for Manica, Gaza, Maputo Announced**

*MB3110191994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Presidential candidate Afonso Dhlakama has won the Barue constituency of Manica Province with 8,917 votes, followed by Joaquim Chissano with 4,521 votes. In the same constituency, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] scored 9,485 votes and Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] 3,409 votes. The Democratic Union [UD—Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, the National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party] had 828 votes. Mozambique Democratic Party presidential candidate Wehla Ripua came in third with 500 votes.

In the same province, candidate Afonso Dhlakama won the Tambara constituency with 4,279 votes, followed by Joaquim Chissano with 1,536 votes. Renamo had 4,871 votes and Frelimo 1,048 votes. [passage omitted]

In Gaza Province, Chissano won the city of Xai-Xai constituency with 32,843 votes, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 764 votes. Maximo Dias finished third with 221 votes. A total of 34,448 voters took part in the presidential elections in that constituency. As for the parliamentary elections, Frelimo finished first with 30,419 votes, followed by the UD with 1,248 votes, and Renamo with 842 votes. The National Convention Party scored 139 votes. A total of 34,261 voters took part in the parliamentary elections in the same constituency. In the Xai-Xai District constituency, Joaquim Chissano scored 48,163 votes, followed by Afonso Dhlakama with 1,001 votes. Frelimo had 40,907 votes, followed by the UD with 3,404 votes. [passage omitted]

In Maputo Province's Boane constituency, Chissano is leading with 12,975 votes, followed by Dhlakama with 641 votes, and Maximo Dias with 111 votes. Frelimo is leading with 10,258 votes, followed by UD with 1,300 votes, and Renamo with 761 votes. [passage omitted]

#### **Rocket Without Warhead Fired Near Hotel of Renamo Officials**

*MB3110180994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Maputo Oct 31 SAPA—A projectile was fired on Monday near a central Maputo hotel where Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] officials are staying, but international cease-fire monitors ruled out the hotel was the target, the Mozambican news agency AIM reported.

Colonel Giorgio Segala, UN chairman of the Mozambican Cease-fire Commission, said the 75mm rocket dug a crater into waste ground near the Maputo International Trade Fair. He told a news conference after a UN team had investigated the incident that the rocket was not carrying a warhead. Col. Segala said the projectile was fired from a flat near the residence of President Joaquim Chissano and the Hotel Cardoso, where senior officials of Renamo are resident.

The rocket blasted past the Cardoso hotel after it smashed through the window of the apartment, where someone had apparently been handling it, he said. He added there was no indication it had been aimed at the hotel. It was not clear if anyone had been detained. But Col. Segala said Mozambican police would conduct further investigations.

Millions of Mozambicans voted on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in the country's first multiparty election.

#### **Chissano, Frelimo Win City of Inhambane Constituency**

*MB3110193594 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Presidential candidate Joaquim Chissano has scored 15,471 votes in the city of Inhambane constituency. The number is 62.6 percent of the votes. In second came Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] leader Afonso Dhlakama with 1,704 votes, or 3.9 percent. In the parliamentary elections the Mozambique Liberation Front had 12,522 votes or 50.7 percent, followed by Renamo with 1,807 votes or 4.5 percent. The Mozambique Democratic Party, the Mozambique Independent Party, and the Democratic Union [UD—Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party, National Democratic Party, and the Mozambique National Party] scored a number of votes out of a total of 21,377 ballots cast.



**Election Projections Predict Frelimo Victory**

*LD3110230594 Lisbon Radio R. nascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2200 GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [Announcer] In Mozambique, Joaquim Chissano could win the elections in the first round. Election result projections give Frelimo's [Mozambique Liberation Front] candidate in the presidential elections a victory with more than 50 percent of the vote. Afonso Dhlakama [Renamo—Mozambique National Resistance leader], is estimated to get about 35 percent of the vote.

The Renamo leader is however, not showing any sign of disappointment. He promised that even if he was defeated he would help the future government.

[Unidentified correspondent] The Renamo leader is not disheartened by the projections. This afternoon he said that if he was defeated he would help the future government by indicating people for ministerial posts. As for the future government, Dhlakama did not give much away, he just said it would not be a national unity government but rather a reconciliation.

Although the official results are not yet known, Dhlakama spoke as a leader of the opposition. He said he was a democrat and added that the opposition's role was not simply to criticize the government, it is necessary to make a contribution toward balancing democracy.

Today, the United Nations revealed its result projection, which indicates a second round of the presidential election is unlikely. According to the United Nations, Chissano will win with 53 percent of the vote. Dhlakama will get 35 to 36 percent. [passage omitted]

**Chissano Reportedly Rules Out Government Post for Dhlakama**

*MB0111055494 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] With early returns showing him ahead in Mozambique's first multiparty election, President Joaquim Chissano has promised cabinet changes that appear to rule out giving a job to ex-rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama.

Mr. Chissano has made it clear that the condition for Mr. Dhlakama getting a government post will be for him to accept Frelimo's [Mozambique Liberation Front] program. However, election observers have said it is not clear whether Mr. Chissano will achieve more than 50 percent of the votes, the share he needs to avert a second round of voting. Final results are expected in three weeks' time.

**Radio Reports Chissano Leading in Matutuine**

*MB0111090694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Joaquim Chissano, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party candidate in the presidential elections, is still leading in the voting results from the capital of Maputo Province's Matutuine District. He has 1,389 votes to Afonso Dhlakama's 250. Carlos Reis, of the Mozambican National Union [Unamo], is next with 41 votes.

Joaquim Chissano and the Frelimo Party are also coming first in the areas of Salamanga, Ponta do Ouro, Machangulo, Catuane Sede, and Nazire. Dhlakama and his Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Party are enjoying a certain advantage in Zitundo, Cuahala, and (Pochanha).

The Matutuine District Elections Commission had not concluded the sheet with the final results by yesterday. Nonetheless, the results emerging from the 28 polling stations that operated in the district have already been sent to the Provincial Elections Commission.

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